

A RICH COUNTRY.

Interesting Review of the Trade of the Philippines.

AN ACCURATE PICTURE

OF THE COMMERCIAL CONDITION OF THE ISLANDS—ONE-HALF OF THE IMPORTS FOR THE YEAR 1897 WERE SPANISH—GERMANY HAS A BIG HOLD ON TRADE THERE ON ACCOUNT OF THE CHEAPNESS OF HER GOODS. AMERICAN MANUFACTURES HAVE HAD LITTLE SHOW.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 28.—"The trade of the Philippine Islands in 1897" is the title of an interesting document which has just reached the bureau of statistics. It is a report of the British consul at Manila, Mr. Rawson Walker, and as it was received at the British consular office May 31, 1898, it is probably the latest and perhaps most accurate picture of commercial conditions in the Philippines which has been presented since Admiral Dewey intensified public interest in that spot.

Consul Walker estimates the 1897 imports into Manila at \$16,000,000, of which about one-half was of Spanish origin, the imports from other countries having materially fallen off in 1897, while those from Spain increased largely. The exports from Manila have, he says, increased in the past year in several of the trading articles, notably tobacco, hemp and copra, the dried kernel of the coconut, the value of which alone he estimates at \$45,000,000, while he estimates the sugar crop at \$13,000,000 and hemp at \$14,000,000. He makes no estimate of the tobacco exports, but says they are larger in 1897 than in former years.

Consul Walker pictures local trade conditions in a way which will greatly interest merchants and manufacturers in the United States, prefacing his statements by saying that his information is mostly obtained from reliable British merchants, since the Spanish statistics are not obtainable until too old to be of any value.

He says "A decidedly bad year for importers generally has just closed. What with the upset of business owing to the insurrection or rebellion in the islands, the heavy decline in the value of silver and consequent drop in exchange, and the imposition of a further 5 per cent ad valorem duty on all imports, merchants may be said to have had a truly rough time to contend with."

"In printed cambrics during the year just closed, the importation of English goods has shown a decided decrease, while imports from the Peninsula have on the other hand shown an increase. This is due chiefly to the advantage the Catalan manufacturer enjoys with protective duties, as such allows him to give a better cloth than his heavily mulct competitors can possibly give, and now that he has proved his ability to produce as good and fast colors as his foreign competitors, it is expected that each year will see an increase of printed goods."

"Glasgow manufacturers hold the printed laconet trade, and appear to be able to keep it. Barcelona manufacturers cannot compete, as they cannot manufacture the cloth in the first place, and even if they had that, they could not give the required finish. Linen goods are now almost things of the past, as the high duties have put them out of the reach of the ordinary consumer. Jute sacks come from Barcelona in very large quantities, as no other country can compete owing to the protective duties.

Needless to mention Germany continues to hold her own against all comers in the hardware department, and the finer prices have to be cut the firmer hold she gets on this trade. American machinery has been tried from time to time on this market, but has proved in the main expensive. Iron forged in bar rods, etc., also corrugated sheet iron, owing to the unsettled state of the country, has not enjoyed the sale it did last year, but to all appearances the demand is reviving, and the near future should see more houses building in progress.

Since I transmitted my last report the better English marks have a firmer stand against the continental marks. Carriage builders again enquire for qualities from Belgium. Enamelled iron goods meet with a very fair demand. The price of fuel here calls for a thin make of cooking utensils. Small articles (sundry) all come from Germany, and are of the very cheapest description to suit the native consumers' pocket.

"Earthen and glassware demand calls for steady supplies, and the commoner quality emanating from Germany, and the better class from the United Kingdom. The total imports of paints and oils this year show a decrease; well known English marks are conspicuous by their absence, owing to the fact that English manufacturers do not care to ship such low qualities as find consumption. Paper—cartridge, packing and cigarette—come from Spain, France and Germany, and receipts show an increase for 1897. In cigarette paper Spain divides the honor with France and Austria, and supplies must of necessity be steady. The past year shows a large increase both in raw and tinned commodities. England, Germany and Spain providing nearly all the American products are too extensive, and are therefore not in great demand. Wines in bulk also show an increase; but supplies of beer have diminished considerably."

Patent to West Virginians. Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer. WASHINGTON, D. C., July 28.—A patent has been issued to John H. Allen, of Keyser, W. Va., for a combination tool for artisans.

A BOON to travelers. Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry. Cures dysentery, diarrhoea, seasickness, nausea. Pleasant to take. Perfectly harmless.

Low Rate Excursion to Oakland, Md., \$2.00 Sunday, July 31, is the date and special train will leave the Baltimore & Ohio station at 7 a. m., returning leave Oakland at 7 p. m. Round trip, \$2. Tickets good Sunday only.

Sold in Six Hours.

Distressing Kidney and Bladder disease relieved in six hours by "New Great South American Kidney Cure." It is a great surprise on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in bladder, kidneys and back, in male or female. Relieves retention of water almost immediately. If you want quick relief and cure this is the remedy. Sold by B. H. List, druggist, Wheeling, W. Va.



BRIG. GEN. CHAFFEE.

He Says He has Fought the Indians and the Spaniards and Cannot Tell the Difference.

When Spain shall have sued for peace and obediently but reluctantly turned over into the hands of Uncle Sam, Cuba, Porto Rico, and all of the remaining of her possessions, with probably herself thrown in, conspicuously among the names of those on history's embossed page who helped to bring about this state of affairs will be Brig. Gen. Adna R. Chaffee. Gen. Chaffee has been in the service of his country for over thirty-five years and has worked himself up to his present high standing by hard study and fearless deeds.

Gen. Chaffee was born in Ohio in 1842, and is therefore fifty-six years of age. In 1863 he was made lieutenant of Troop K, Sixth cavalry, to which position he

worked from sergeant of that regiment. During the war of 1861-6 he fought with honor on many a desperate field, and received brevets of gallantry. But Gen. Chaffee did not remain inactive after the civil war, for he fought the Apache Indians, gaining a brilliant record, and attained a lieutenant colonelcy in May, 1897. He is an officer of wide experience, great ability, and is always calm, even in the fiercest conflicts. He commands the greatest respect of his troops, and has won the most sincere admiration of every man under his command by his kindly care and frank manner. He was made a brigadier general on May 4, and preceding the present war was Director of the school of cavalry at Fort Riley.

IRON AND STEEL.

Nothing New Has Developed the Past Week—Pig Iron Slow.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 28.—The American Manufacturer will say tomorrow:

"The iron and steel trade, according to reports received at this office, has developed nothing new in the past week. From all the principal points come reports of about the same tenors. In the eastern market operations in all branches of the trade have been on a small scale."

At New York some orders for pig iron of the cheaper grades have been placed, with southern brands mostly in demand. Values are slightly irregular. The finished lines continue rather dull. At Philadelphia the pig iron business is low, with reports contradictory. More iron is being melted and stocks are declining in mill and foundry yards. A little more bar iron is being sold and contracts are being made for sheets for the balance of the year at present prices.

The plate makers are busy and are hurrying shipments. Chicago reports comparatively few sales.

The pig iron market is quiet, but southern grades are a trifle stronger. A large amount of billets has been sold during the past week. A fairly good movement in bars is reported, and sheets are in good demand. At Cincinnati there is a fair demand for pig, with the soft southern grades most called for. Considerable new business in sheets has been booked. The structural trade is quiet.

In the Cleveland market pig iron shows no new features. Bar and sheet prices are low, and other lines remain about as they were.

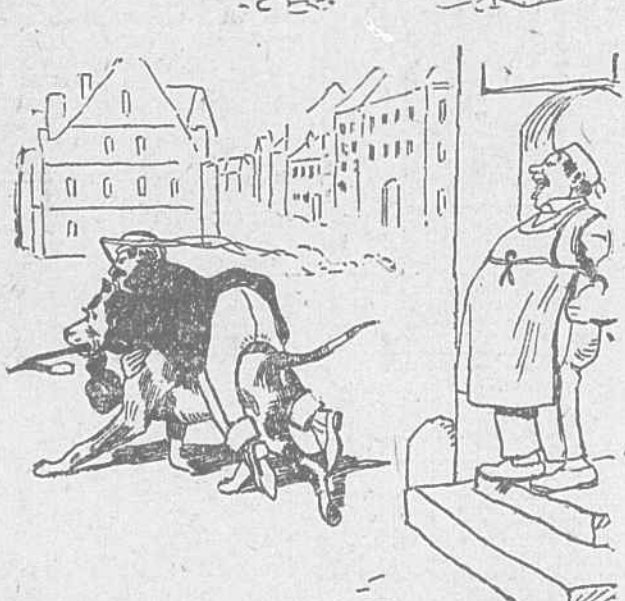
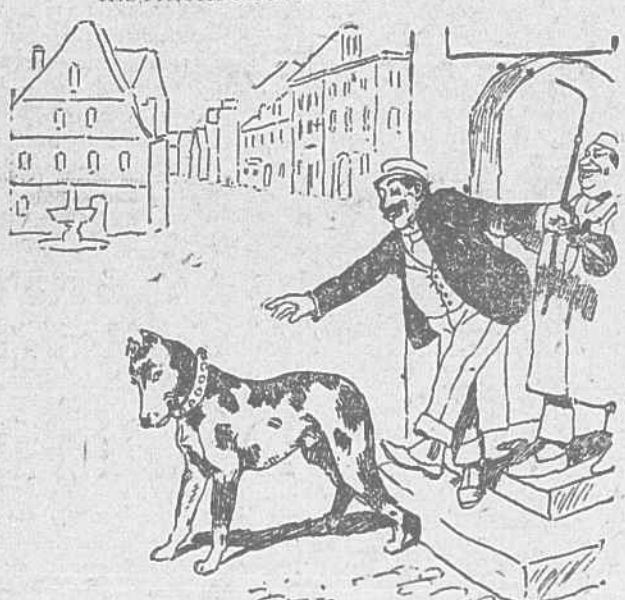
In the Wheeling district the mills are well employed on numerous orders of well size. The reduction in output has helped the situation in pig iron.

Hamburg Transfer.

HAMBURG, July 28.—The successful turnfest was concluded here last evening, when oak leaves were distributed to the 128 victors.

There was a great torchlight procession.

HIS FAITHFUL AND USEFUL DUMB FRIEND.



—Fliegende Blaetter.

last night, in which four thousand torch-bearers took part. It was witnessed by enormous crowds of people, and the greatest enthusiasm was manifested.

Wilhelm Lange, of St. Louis, was second in three jumps and another St. Louis gymnast was first in the obstacle race.

SOME REFLECTIONS

On the Victory That Was Won Before Santiago—The Suffering Endured—American Soldiers Have a Poor Opinion of Cuban Allies.

Correspondence of the Associated Press. BEFORE SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 12.—The American soldiers camped on the hillsides that fall away from our entrenchments have been waiting day after day for the result of the combined traces and conferences between Spain and the United States to be made known. They learned yesterday that Santiago had capitulated. This news was sent along the lines from right to left from General Wheeler's headquarters by Col. John Jacob Astor, and with it went instructions that our boys were to make no demonstrations of joy, in order that the feelings of the Spaniards in the trenches a few hundred yards away would not be hurt by the echoes of victorious cheers. So the news was received very quietly. There was, however, some cheering among the crowded tents when our men learned that the object of three weeks of fighting, hunger and hardship had been attained.

During the afternoon men climbed to the trenches to look again at the city they had taken but were not allowed to enter, and some were glad for peace and others called for more fighting. The strain of watching and waiting was removed, and soldiering resolved itself into getting as comfortably fixed in the camp as the mud would permit.

At sunset yesterday as the regimental bands all along the line played the national airs, as is the camp custom, and as a tired soldier boy hummed the words of the "Star Spangled Banner," to the band's time, he chanted the victory he had not been permitted to cheer.

The hardships of this campaign, let alone the fighting that scattered the graves of comrades side by side the tents of the living, have been splendidly sustained by our men. Now that the heavy rains of the first of this week have ceased conditions are better, but rain clouds cover the sky every day and every hour may see deep rivers sweeping through clumps of tents and it may be next to impossible to start fires to cook food.

Then, food has been scarce; the roads from here to Siboney have been almost impassable during the past week, and at times they have been rough, and teaming has been heavy. When men put up with three pieces of hard tack and half a cup of coffee a day, the question of nutrition is serious, and when unseasoned soldiers go seventy-two hours without sleep, it can be truly said they endure hardship. But the boys have held out with fine courage and a good nature that was never long absent.

With the courage and determination of our men one notes the excellent physical condition of our mules and horses after three weeks of the heaviest kind of incessant labor. At day long and far into the night pack trains and provision wagons roll up to the front, and the Red Cross ambulances bring back the wounded.

Poor Cuban women, foot-sore, starving and weary, drag themselves along the muddy roads from Caney in a search for food, and our men and ambulances pick them up and succor them. At El Caney the food is excellent. Weak women and children get none, and starvation there is growing rapidly.

A Cuban woman from El Caney staggered into camp this morning. She was pale and pinched and the ragged silk dress that half covered her attenuated body spoke of past luxury and refinement more than did her features and her despair and utter exhaustion. She did not ask for food, but work. She washed the clothes from the hospital for half a day in return for food and sat down to the welcome army fare with hands bleeding from the unaccustomed labor. At dusk she turned wearily back toward El Caney, six miles away, the richer by one meal.

The camps up to this day have been pitched where bad conditions existed, and their locations have seldom been good from the point of comfort and health. Now, that the "game" is over, our soldiers will be moved into locations where these points are considered. The country affords good sites, and when once the evacuation conditions are settled, changes will be made.

An unsettled feeling pervades the line, and men gather together personal belongings and are looking over old battlefields for mementoes of the three days' fight and the ten days' weary waiting.

A farmer's boy from Michigan will receive the horn-handled pocketknife of a dead peasant from the Asturias as a souvenir to the American lad of the days he fought to free Cuba. And if the Michigan man ever grew enthusiastic and generous about in Michigan over the idea of fighting to help the struggling Cubans obtain the same liberty from Spain that his forefathers won for him from England, these same ideas have been pretty thoroughly knocked out of him by actual contact with the Cubans. The Cuban does not stand high in the opinion of the United States army. Expressed in different ways, the opinion prevails that "we will be back in Cuba through the Cubans." Our men have no praise for their alleged ally as a fighter. He is always more ready to eat American provisions than help American soldiers, and instances of Cuban greed, inhumanity and cowardice are common talk among the army. These opinions of our men are known among the Cubans and will undoubtedly result in a growing antagonism on the part of the men we are fighting for, an antagonism that will result in their being in the future less reliable and less worthy of trust by the United States than they are to-day.

ONE HAS TO GO.

They Can't Live Together, They Don't Agree, and One Must Leave.

No use trying any longer. They can't live together. Right can't put up with wrong. Being the magister, right stays. Wrong leaves, grumbling as he goes. Doan's Kidney Pills are right. As soon as they get into the body. They begin their work. Try them once and watch. See how quickly backache leaves. Pains in the sides and loins. Urinary trouble, diabetes, bright's disease, kidney troubles. All wrong and cannot live with Doan's Kidney Pills. Wheeling people have forced the separation.

Here is an example: Mr. J. E. Collins, of No. 22 South Huron street, a resident of Wheeling for a great number of years, says: "After taking Doan's Kidney Pills I felt better than I had for years. I used a great many plasters and took a lot of medicine, but in less than a week after I stopped them I was as bad as ever. For five years there was an extreme weakness and constant aching across my loins and often my back became so stiff I could scarcely get up after lying down. Besides the kidney secretions were very irregular and highly colored and showed plainly what the origin of the trouble was. At the time I saw Doan's Kidney Pills advertised my kidneys were very bad and I determined to try the remedy, and procured a box at the Logan Drug Co. I soon felt that they were having a beneficial effect. The first box did me so much good that I got another box and took it. I was entirely cured of the trouble. Anyone experiencing any trouble or weakness of their kidneys can make no mistake by using Doan's Kidney Pills."

Doan's Kidney Pills for sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Mailed by Foster-McMurray Co., Buffalo, N. Y. Remember for the U. S. Remember the name Doan's and take no substitute.

GOLD DUST.

Cleaning things is never pleasant work. The way to have cleaning well done, and to get through it quickly without spending much strength, is to use

GOLD DUST Washing Powder.

Then the cleaning things are laid aside early in the day, and the housewife has time for more pleasant things.

Largest package—greatest economy.

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY.
Chicago. St. Louis. New York. Boston. Philadelphia.

AN OPEN LETTER TO MOTHERS.

WE ARE ASSERTING IN THE COURTS OUR RIGHT TO THE EXCLUSIVE USE OF THE WORD "CASTORIA," AND "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," AS OUR TRADE MARK.

I, DR. SAMUEL PITCHER, of Hyannis, Massachusetts, was the originator of "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," the same that has borne and does now bear the fac-simile signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* on every bottle of the original "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," which has been used in the homes of the Mothers of America for over thirty years. LOOK CAREFULLY at the wrapper and see that it is the kind you have always bought and has the signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* on the wrapper. No one has authority from me to use my name except The Centaur Company of which Chas. H. Fletcher is President.

March 8, 1897.

Do Not Be Deceived.

Do not endanger the life of your child by accepting a cheap substitute which some druggist may offer you (because he makes a few more pennies on it), the ingredients of which even he does not know.

"The Kind You Have Always Bought" BEARS THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF

Chas. H. Fletcher
Insist on Having
The Kind That Never Failed You.
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 27 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

Read.....

The Saturday Intelligencer.

Price Only 2 Cents.

WEST VIRGINIA PENSIONS

Interesting Figures Showing Growth of Pension Department this year.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Pensions have been granted to West Virginia applicants, as follows:

Original—John Somerville, Auburn, \$6; Marshall R. Hobbs, Wheeling, \$8; Samuel A. Hall, Bramwell, \$6; Lewis Windecker, \$8; John W. Kerns, Berkeley Springs, \$5.

Supplemental—Robert A. Anderson, Salsbury, \$2; David K. Aldkins, St. Albans, \$4.

Restoration and Increase—Lafayette J. Allen, deceased, Jarvisville, \$8 to \$12; John Matthews, deceased, Cameron, \$8 to \$10.

Increase—William Davis, Charleston, \$12 to \$14; Jesse T. Riggs, Ivy, \$14 to \$17; Thomas M. Summers, Marquette, \$17 to \$20; James S. Polley, Beckwood, \$8 to \$12; Widows—Amanda Childster, Cranestown, \$8; Fanny Smith, Wheeling, \$8; Elizabeth R. Matthews, Cameron, \$8; Eliza J. Morgan, French Creek (special), \$8.

Pensions have been given also to William A. Barry, West Alexander, Washington county, Pa., increase, \$8 to \$12, and to Samuel Quillan, Zanesville, O., increase, \$6 to \$8; Henrietta McPake, Canonsburg, Pa. (reissue), \$8.

In a statement recently prepared, the Commissioner of pensions gives some figures showing the growth, or increase, in the amount of mail matter handled in his bureau. These figures are of general interest, and are as follows:

Received during fiscal years ending	1896.	1897.	1898.
June 30.			
Congressional calls.	95,269	127,961	130,718
Letters of inquiry.	512,112	566,115	558,291
Letters, miscellaneous.	192,161	127,800	405,927
Total pieces of mail handled, received and sent.	799,542	821,876	1,094,936

There were 2,654,048 letters sent out (not including cards) during the year, one-third more than the previous year (1897—1,642,161). An effort has been made to have all letters promptly answered.

Free From all Blame.

HALIFAX, N. S., July 28.—The decision of the court of inquiry given here to-day exonerates Captain Henderson and the officers of the ship *Cromartyshire* from all blame in the matter of the *Bourgoigne* disaster.

Yellow Jaundice Cured.

Suffering humanly should be supplied with every means possible for its relief. It is with pleasure we publish the following: "This is to certify that I was a terrible sufferer from Yellow Jaundice for over six months, and was treated by some of the best physicians in our city, and all to no avail. Dr. Bell, our druggist recommended Electric Bitters; and after taking two bottles I was entirely cured. I now take great pleasure in recommending them to any person suffering from this terrible malady. I am gratefully yours, M. A. Hogarty, Lexington, Ky."

Sold by Logan-Drug Co.

SPINAL Weakness Cured by Dr. Miles' Nerve Purifier.

Beautiful Forms and Composition

Are not made by chance, nor can they ever in any material be made at small expense. A competition for cheapness, and not for excellence of workmanship, is the most frequent and certain cause of the rapid decay and entire destruction of arts and manufactures. For best (which is the cheapest) work, the Intelligencer Job Printing Office is the place to go.